

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF CITY LIFE

EDITED BY PENKOPE

PERSONALS, MEETINGS, CLUB ACTIVITIES, WEDDINGS AND SOCIAL EVENTS

Mrs. Brett is entertaining at the tea house this afternoon.

Mrs. Clyde Macdonald's friends will regret to hear that she is indisposed.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Winnipeg, are in town visiting the Macdonalds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry James have returned to London after a short stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. O'Connor, of Edmonton, are among the guests at the Fairmont Hotel, Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackman, Inniskillen, have returned home after spending a short time in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Lefebvre, Ottawa, are in town for a short time. They are staying at the Hotel St. John.

The Portuguese artists at the Fairmont Hotel are in town visiting the tea room.

Miss Cameron, who has been visiting in Granada, Venezuela, has returned home yesterday and is staying at the Hotel St. John.

Mr. George Stockman.

The Portuguese artists at the Fairmont Hotel are in town visiting the tea room.

Miss Jeanne Dawson and Mr. Roy Oakley, of the Canadian Opera Company, centred the table, where Miss H. J. Dawson and Mrs. Anne H. H. were very active in their red coats, and the library were cheery rendezvous.

MODERN METHOD

GROCERY SPECIALS

Kringle Corn Flakes	38¢
2 packages for	25¢
Puffed Rice,	36¢
Puffed Wheat	29¢
2 packages for	25¢
Polished White Beans	79¢
10 lbs. for	79¢
Puffed Oats	41¢
10 lbs. 2 packages each	43¢
Cream in 16-lb. sack	43¢
Modern Method Mocha Java Coffee	\$1.05
special, 3 lbs. for	1.05
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Gold Coffee	39¢
per lb.	39¢
First Grade Flour, as good as the best	\$3.90
98-lb. sacks	\$2.00
Strong Bakers	\$3.10
98-lb. sacks	\$1.60
Other flours in sacks	39¢
for 2 lbs.	\$1.75
Fine B.C. Granulated Sugar, 5-lb. bag	1.05
For Prompt Convenience and Economy shop the Modern Method and we'll give you a trial and be convinced.	WHY PAY MORE?

The Modern Method Store
10339 Jasper Ave. Phone 2510
EDMONTON

PHONE

2211

HOME COAL CO.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH
HIGH QUALITY

LUMP COAL

\$3.75 Per Ton

"NO DUST — ALL COAL"

'PHONE YOUR ORDER NOW

TO THE

HOME COAL CO.

10425 97th St.

Phone 2211.

The Daily Poem

ALL BEAUTIFUL THINGS BRING SADNESS.
All beautiful things bring sadness,
Music, love, nature, all wise poet speaks;
What is wisest, when we least longings they awake.
After the flood for which we pine and groan
From which evil we make continual.

Till once again we may our spirits
At those clear streams, which man
When he would dig for fountain of his own.

All beauty makes us sad, yet in vain:

We grow more ungracious to receive.

Or not to use, this sadness without

Whether it flows upon us from the sun or sunset,

From the star, of times or water of stain?

—Richard Chenevix Trench.

The Daily Recipe

VEGETABLE MARROW JAM.
Two lbs. brown sugar, a pint water, salt, and a few drops of lemon juice, are thoroughly dissolved. Put them all in an earthenware vessel, the marrow peeled and cut into small pieces, add the water, put into syrup take 1 lb. honey, 1 oz. ginger root well bruised, 1 oz. cinnamon, 1 oz. nutmeg, and the yellow rind (thinly cut) of two oranges. Boil the jam until the sugar is quite dissolved. Now strain through a sieve and add the orange rind. The jam will keep indefinitely.

From Verdun Noted Tenor Comes

Famous French Singer Coming To Edmonton

To This City on Concert Tour

From Verdun, where he fought for one year side by side with the world's greatest tenor, Charles Trenet, to the world's greatest French tenor, to the world's greatest English tenor, to the world's greatest Canadian tenor, the chief item of interest in the city is the arrival of the noted tenor, Mr. Chester Gainer, R.A., LL.B., of Montreal, Quebec, who has the responsibilities as Citizens. Mrs. Nellie McClung, the convert, speaks highly of him.

The chief item of interest in the city is the arrival of the noted tenor, Mr. Chester Gainer, R.A., LL.B., of Montreal, Quebec, who has the responsibilities as Citizens.

The chief item of interest in the city is the arrival of the noted tenor, Mr. Chester Gainer, R.A., LL.B., of Montreal, Quebec, who has the responsibilities as Citizens.

Cupid's Court

FITZGERALD-BLISS.
At half past three o'clock yesterday there was a matinee performance of a pretty wedding when Miss Norma, the little second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bliss, and Mr. J. Alman Bliss, Hibbing, N. D., were married. The bride was Miss Alman, because the bride of Hibbing, Minn., had given up her name to Mr. Alman. The bride was dressed in a white gown, the groom in a dark suit. The wedding was rewarded by a set of earnings and a bouquet of flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, charmers, were the best men.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Lieut. Martin W. Fitzgerald, who was in uniform costume. The coat opening over a shiny buckles of rich steel charrue hue, the plumes in the charrue blouse was a distinctive touch to the bride's toilette.

The strains of Lohengrin filled the hall during the wedding march.

The bride was a military wed-

ding, her guard of honor composed of bro-

thers and sisters.

The bride was wearing a midnight blue dress with a lace hemline and all tendered their best wishes and congratulations to bride and groom.

After the wedding the couple went to the church.

Alman had a little reception held at 112th street, where the bride and groom were the center of attention.

Hibbing Blues was com-

ing in a French blue toilette relieved with a pink sash.

Miss Blanche, the maid of honor, had a pink sash.

Many beautiful gifts were showered

upon the happy pair—wires and

canes, rings, bracelets, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and their bride have gone to Lake Louise on their honeymoon, and on their return will go down to California, where the bride's camp.

—FARTHING-TOWNSEND.

A young woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Allard, was married Saturday at Allard's pro-cathedral on Monday evening, Sept. 25, when Anna Elizabeth Medley Townsend, K.C., of Amherst, Nottingham, England, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Townsend, the couple left for California.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Townsend

left for California last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Townsend

will leave shortly for overseas.

Mr. Townsend will leave for the east, England after her husband's battalion.

—LAWRENCE.

Meetings

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

A CLASS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. IN THE Y.M.C.A. GYMNASIUM. TERMS, \$2.00, OR \$1.50 FOR MEMBERSHIP.

CLASSES IN SWIMMING WILL BE HELD

ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

MEETINGS

Y.W.C.A. CLASSES

CLASSES IN SWIMMING

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 30, AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN'S CLASS, THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPT. 29, AT 8 P.M. FROM 6 TO 6:30.

SEWING CLASS MEETS EVERY

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, AT 8:30.

HILLBURY CLASS MEETS EVERY

EAR RINGS!

We are showing new designs this Fall. One of the prettiest is a Pearl top with Joe. Drop. Price, \$1.50 pair.

ASH BROS.

Jewelers, Diamond Merchants

10212 JASPER AVE.

THANKSGIVING DAY

COME HERE FOR YOUR

Thanksgiving Trimmings
Crepe Paper Decorations
Place Cards, Favors, Etc.

THE NICEST ASSEMBLMENT IN
TOWN



PRINTERS, STATIONERS,
LODGE LIAE SYSTEMS

An Important Question

NOW IS THE TIME TO
THINK ABOUT IT—NOT
AFTER THE FIRE.

**McGeorge, Chauvin
and Townsend
Limited**

Tel. 9278 - McLeod Block

**Black Diamond Coal**

"Best, Therefore Cheapest!"

Great West Coal Co. Ltd.

Phone 5486.

MARRIAGE LICENSES**JACKSON BROTHERS**

Leading Jewellers

237 Jasper Avenue East

GLASS

LOOK AFTER YOUR STORM
WINDOWS NOW!

40c

WALLPAPERS—Buy high class

Wallpapers with borders at 15¢ per yard.

Jamieson's Agency

PAINTS AND WALLPAPERS

Between 3d and 16d Sticks

PHONE 6355
**Great Northern Coal
Co., Ltd.**
All Coal Double Screened

**Best Clover Bar Coal
NONE BETTER**

Office: Phone 6354, House Phone 4045,

Box 2, Jasper Avenue

The Clover Bar Coal Co., Ltd.

Bush Mine Coal Co.

City Phone 4241

Phone 4242

Sales Office 10672 McDougall Ave.

10th BATTALION

Lucky Wishbone Brooches

Made of solid gold, with battonal number.

Makes a very useful memento.

H. KLEIN & SONS, LTD.,
Premier Jewelers, Jasper at 10th.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

Notices under this heading will be published free of charge, giving full information regarding them to News Editor, No. 1214.

BORN.

FARMILLO.—On Thursday, Sept. 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Farmillo, 12019 92nd street, a son.

MARRIED.

GRIGGS—CONSTANCE—On September 28th, in St. Paul's church, by the Rev. Wm. H. Griggs, the Rev. Henry Briggs of Bon Accord, to Constance, Mary Constance of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England.

Coming Events

Announcements of meetings, religious services, social events, and general gatherings of which no advance notice has been given or taken or articles sold, will be published free of charge. Notices are invited to be published of Births, Deaths, No. 1214, Information concerning meetings, etc. Announcements of meetings, etc., will be published free of charge. Collection taken or articles sold will be limited to 10 cents per event listed.

The Argument Club are holding their monthly meeting every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Lynch's orchestra.

The annual Thanksgiving supper will be held at the Hotel Alberta, Church will be on Thanksgiving Day morning. A cordial invitation extended to all.

Under the auspices of the Westminster Young People's Society, an "English Gown" will be given in Westminister Church on the 28th instant. The Rev. Dr. M. D. Smith will give the address and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Special numbers will be given by the members of the guild.

The "Commercial Travellers' Banquet of the Empire" will drift on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp at the Hotel Alberta.

Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times, co-presents with a large number of ministers and laymen a conference for two days' prayer and meditation on the subject of "The Lord Jesus Christ." In conjunction with these brethren an informal meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 6th, to be held on October 4th at 8 p.m. This is an opportunity for an informal and impromptu meeting and has no connection with Russellian, Seventh Day Adventists, or any other organized body.

The "Commercial Travellers' Banquet of the Empire" will drift on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp at the Hotel Alberta.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

Under auspices of the Social Department of Canadian Red Cross, will deliver an address on Social Evolution at the Royal Canadian Theatre on October 5th at 8 p.m.

French Evangelical service will be held in the Y.M.C.A. building Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

Under auspices of the Social Department of Canadian Red Cross, will deliver an address on Social Evolution at the Royal Canadian Theatre on October 5th at 8 p.m.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

The Women's Social League will meet in the Alton Hall, Thursday, October 5th.

"WHAT FOOD IS MOST OFTEN ON YOUR TABLE?"

Naturally you answer

BREAD

Aright, we sure-then that you get the best.

HALLIER'S BREAD

PRICES REDUCED IN

"The Bakery For Particular People."

J. A. HALLIER

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Phones 1327-8729,

9974 Jasper Ave.

For details call

or write to

or wire to

or telephone to

or telegraph to

or wire to

or

EDITORIAL

The Morning Bulletin

SECOND SECTION.

The Morning Bulletin

Published every legal morning by THE MORNING BULLETIN COMPANY, Ltd., 1005 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

BON. FRANK OLIVER, M.P.
Editor, M. J. HUTCHINSON
M. J. HUTCHINSON, Manager.

STAFF EDITORIAL BOARD
Peter A. McLeod, Managing Editor.

One week, \$1.00; one month, \$1.00;
One year, \$10.00; two years, \$18.00;
One year to subscribers in Canada, \$10.00;
One year to subscribers in the United States, \$12.00.
Evening Edition

One week, delivered, 25¢;
One year, \$1.00; U.S.A., \$1.00;
One year to Australia, £1.00;
One year to Asia, £1.00; London, Eng., £1.00;
Newspaper sent to Canada, \$1.00;
does not meet postage for remittance to
address label indicates the price for which
the newspaper is sent. Address all correspondence
to the publisher, The Morning Bulletin, Eng. 1005 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Eng. 1005.

TELEPHONES.

125—Police Department,
125—Post Office, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.;
125—Sports, Dr. Price 1214;
125—Advertising Department,
125—Classified Ads, 1214;
125—South Side Office, 1214;
and Advertising Dept.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE.

W. H. Smith, 29 Canada Permanent Building, London, England.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

Kroll, Chamberlain, House, Inc., 125 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

F. G. Clegg, 125 Queen Street, London, England.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916

Nobody seems able to find out who invented the new British tanks." Then Sir Sam didn't do it.

"Twisted neck" is becoming epidemic in the Austrian army. Too much looking back to see how close the enemy is.

Sir Sam Hughes is bringing Sir Max Aiken back to Ottawa to inspect him. His Commissioner in London, Prussia, which it seems that Sir Sam does still take his colleagues into his confidence, before pronouncing his edits.

Hon. Robert Rogers says in Ottawa that he will come back if the Galt Commission wants him. That is a safe place to say it. And anyway, it isn't the commission that wants him; it is the sheriff. He is not wanted just now in the role of a witness, but of a jail-bird.

The Government called on the public to subscribe to a million-dollar loan to the war fund, and are being shamed to no amount up their earnings because other war loans will likely have to be subscribed in future. At the same time, the Canadian government is spending to expand the Canadian Labor law, so that foreigners can be brought in to carry off the millions they are borrowing for public works which could be constructed to a large extent by Canadian labor when the war is over and employment scarce. The Government is not composed of drunken sailors, but they act like it in financial matters.

Berlin, it is said, proposes to protest to the International Red Cross against the use of the new British armored cars. Berlin may lodge a protest for spiritual reasons, but it is a fact nevertheless that neither the Red Cross, the Hague Tribunal, nor any other competent referee will be allowed to go into the question of the abuse of the rules of war or the Geneva Convention. The bloody record of German atrocities in Belgium, of the sinking of passenger liners without warning, and of the horrors committed by the Turks in Serbia, are all ignored at the instigation of Kultured officials is not one with which Berlin will voluntarily come into any court whose decisions would be accepted by the respectable portion of mankind. And unless the German people are asked the question to be submitted to such court no attention need be paid to its protests against anything the Allies do.

The record of that sort Berlin is given reason for making the better. There has been altogether too much of the "kid gloved" variety of hostilities in dealing with this fiendish crew of German hooligans. They waived the rules of war. Berlin has no claim upon the Allies to observe them. If the new armored cars are not outside the rules of war, nevertheless they should be disengaged from the field of battle provided it will do more damage to the Huns. The sooner they are taught that savagery begets savagery the sooner they will give it up. And the prospect is that they will not give it up until that fact is blazoned before their eyes in the characters of "blood and iron."

Hon. Robert Rogers says that in advising the contractor to raise his tender for that paving house, he was "guided by the advice of the architect." Also it will be recalled the Hon. Robert's associates in telling King George to build the Canadian Pacific Building were guided by the advice of Architect Horwood. An architect, in the Rogers-Roblin system of structural engineering, is what is known in common parlance as a "goat."

Published figures show that from April to June, 1916, there came into Canada for settlement in the prairies, other than American citizens, and that during the same period there went to the United States 28,000 people other than American citizens. Whatever the cause of this movement, it is the same movement of people which year ago filled the New England States and the Middle Western States with Canadian born and left the Canadian West a great lone land.

The Berlin official reporter has evidently resolved that whatever supplies run short the German government will not wait for a diet of raw meat to start rationing. It is abundantly North Alberta grows green rays day when he does not fish them up a fresh vocabulary from some front—quite regardless, of course whether there was any notable fighting in that direction because of the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairy possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and again in 1914 Denmark sent nearly 9,000 tons. Alberta is so much

more abundant in milk than the parson of natural advantages would indicate, and yet even today and despite strikes, Alberta has become twice as much butter to the market as Canada. The reason is the reason of its innumerable grasses, coarse

To consider the dairying possibilities in North America, we must consider the market in the year ending June, 1916, 1,138,000 tons of butter were exported, of which 900,000 tons were sent to Britain. In 1915 Canada sent 900,000 tons to Britain, and in 1914 sent 663,000 tons in 1913 600,000 tons, and in 1911 44,865 tons. In the same year Canada sent 1,000,000 tons to Australia, and

